Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night. LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8: Minstrels.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert. New York Aquaeius—Day and Evening.

Index to Aoverrisements.

ARCHEMENTS—9 th Page—6th column.
BARREUTT NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—9th Page—5th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.
CORTISTRY—6th Page—6th column.
DENTISTRY—6th Page—6th column.
DIVILIAD NOTICES—8th Page—4th and 5th columns.
ERROPEAN ADTERTISEMENTS—9th Page—1st and 2d cols
EXCURSIONS—9th Page—6th columns. EREOFRAN ADVENTISEMENTS—9th Page—1st and 2d cols EXCERSIONS—9th Page—6th comms.

FINANCIAL—8th Page—6th comms.

FINANCIAL—8th Page—6th comms.

HELF WANTER—6th Page—2d comms.

LOE CREAM—7th Page—2d comms.

LOE CREAM—7th Page—2d comms.

LANGURES AND MEXINGS—9 Page—5th comms.

LECTURES AND MEXINGS—9 Page—5th comms.

LECTURES AND MEXINGS—9 Page—6th comms.

MARRIAGES AND URATHS—5th Page—6th comms.

MARRIAGES AND URATHS—5th Page—6th comms.

NEW FUBLICATIONS—6th Page—2d comms.

NEW FUBLICATIONS—6th Page—2d comms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES—9th Page—4th comms.

SAVINGS BANKS—8th Page—4th comms.

SAVINGS BANKS—8th Page—4th comms.

STEAMERS OCTAN—9th Page—5th comms.

STEAMERS OCTAN—9th Page—5th comms.

TEATREES—6th rage—5th comms.

TEATREES—6th rage—5th comms.

TEATREES—6th rage—5th comms.

Oneiness Monices.

"ALDERNEY BEAND" BURNETT's Kalliston is cooling and refresh-

New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The British forces have arrived near Uldini, the Zulu stronghold. — Jules Simon has been chosen president of the French Senate Committee on the Educational bill. - Lord Hartington has agreed to be a candidate in Northeastern Lancashire. ==== Iqnique is still blockaded by the == The steamer Glenden has left Hali-Chilians. = fax for Sable Island to take off the passengers of the State of Virginia.

Domestic.-General Barry, of the Artillery, is dead, === There were five new cases of yellow fever and one death in Memphis yesterday; the alarm is very great and the expectation of an epidemic is strong. - There is a ruwor in Washington of the resignation of Minister Stoughton and the appointment of Courtland Parker in his place. The Lake George regatta closed successfully yesterday, with a victory for Columbia College. = Postmaster-General Key is being shown many attentions in Boston. ==== Thirteen buildings have been destroyed by fire at Scabright.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-General Stewart L. Woodaford denies John F. Mines's report of an interview which has been published, - The New-York Rapid Transit Commissioners defend their action in laying out the Fourth-ave, route; the report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commission has been confirmed. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.60 cents. Stocks active and generally higher, closing strong and excited.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dieste clear and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 64°; average, 7178°.

Whitestone, L. I., has a Black Hole for prisoners, it seems, where persons under accusation may be nearly smothered before baynot strange that her Judges are sensitive upon the subject.

Solon Robinson's second paper on Southern agriculture, printed on another page, deals with the subject of sugar-cane cultivation. It shows what large profits may be made with sufficient capital, but expressly warns off all small farmers and those who imagine that the same ratio of profit may be made in this industry upon a small investment as upon a

The report made elsewhere of the prospects region of its own, rivalling in time that of Delaware and New-Jersey. The success obtained in growing many varieties of peaches in the Ulster district has brought about what our correspondent calls "a mania" upon the subject. It is believed that more than 3,000,000 trees have been set out during the past two years, and there is to be even more planting next Spring than before. Meanwhile this year's crop is very abundant, and promising in all respects, and will also have the advantage, owing to the short distance it needs to travel to market, of remaining ungathered until it is fully ripe.

The case of the Brooklyn dressmaker, reported in our local columns, is one of those hardships which the law cannot well avoid inflicting. This woman received from a largehearted employer in this city a number of dresses to be made up, the compensation to reach the munificent sum of \$1 75 for every dozen made. Two scapegrace daughters take the dresses and pawn them without the mother's knowledge, afterward mailing the pawn-tickets to her employer. He thereupon invokes the aid of the authorities, and the seamstress is locked up in jail in default of \$300 bail, to await trial for an offence of which there is every reason to believe she was both innocent and ignorant. Her three children will no longer be supported by the proceeds of dressmaking at the rate of \$1 75 a dozen, and the largehearted employer will have the ineffable satistaction of reflecting that he has vindicated the majesty of the law.

Probably a larger number of ingenious theories were constructed with reference to Mr. Chastine Cox's recent exploits than about any similar affair within recent memory. But it was reserved for that gentleman himself to surpass even the morbid inventiveness of world the most extraordinary theory of all. He is not guilty of murder, and has never felt that he was; he can smile therefore and be at his ease, because Mrs. Hull was alive when he left her and he is conscious of his placidly remarks that he thinks "God has forgiven that crime." He expects to be hanged, but thinks it would be a "cruel" thing to do. He is so buoyed up by his goodness that when he was brought back to his cell after his conviction he felt "like the right of suffrage resorted to, and shielded most exemplary person-that he "would have his piety Cox pities the District-Attorney-a citizens have been for a long time deprived of situation which Mr. Phelps will probably regard as somewhat novel. He had "the bitter feeling of an adversary in his "heart," and Cox is "sorry" for him. The first superficial inference from these utterances and others like them, which are reported ing sort, for which State law has inflicted no elsewhere, would be that Cox was insane, but penalty on anybody. Even when States have there are no facts to support such a theory. tried most earnestly to protect their citizens Neither is it likely that he is the consummate hypocrite he seems to make himself out, Probably the preacher of Cox's own race who

described him when he spoke of him as an illustration of the entire separation of religion and morality. Cox seems to have seen no inconsistency in indulging in an occasional burglary and living a dissolute life, at the same time that he was a devout church member and went about urging others to become members also. It is easy to see how such a man might reason himself into the belief that he was innocent of any crime but an unimportant burglary, and how he might roll that off his conscience with the utmost ease. But the thought of the complacent scaffold speech he is likely to make is good cause for a shudder.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners defend their action in authorizing an elevated road on Fourth Avenue on grounds which some newspaper arguments have already rendered familiar. They regard such a route as indispensable to a complete system of rapid transit. though why this is so the report does not make clear, unless we can have a complete system of rapid transit only by putting an elevated road in every street. The public are evidently of the opinion that with two elevated roads on each side of the city the system is as near to being "complete" as is desirable. The only argument baying any plausibility which has ever been advanced for the Fourth Avenue Road is that which the Commissioners add-that there should be competition, securing low fares and the best of service. The question of fares is hardly a serious one. At present while the roads are yet unfinished the public does not demand a reduction of the rates, but when that demand is made it will be complied with. The elevated roads understand too well the nature of their tenure to venture to do otherwise. In all this, however, it should be remembered that the Fourth Avenue Road is only one out of a number of routes selected. No objection has been made, apparently, to the routes selected in Westchester County, and their construction is a matter of great importance to the city. The movement of property-owners to further this end is natural, and deserves support.

NATIONAL SUPREMACY.

"For the first time," said a Democratic leader recently, "we have the Republican party on the defensive." His misconception of the situation was remarkable. It seemed to him that the Democratic proposal to repeal the election laws, and to leave to each State exclusive responsibility of providing adequate laws for the protection of the ballot-box, would place the Republicans at a disadvantage in public opinion; would compel them to adopt and defend an obnoxious measure and an unpopular policy; and thus would turn the scale against them. Yet his notion, closely examined, is found to rest upon the belief that the old all that they defended, upheld and established by years of war and immeasurable sacrifices of blood and treasure. State rights, State supremacy, non-interfer-

ence with the States-these have for a long time been notions held by a certain class of professional politicians. But the outbreak of the Civil War revealed the fact that these notions had no hold upon the people. The instant the torch of rebellion was lighted, the ing a chance to prove their innocence. It is millions of free citizens all over this land leaped up to do battle for the National idea. This is as true of the Southern as of the Northern people; they fought also for a Nationality, and not for a State. "I went with rule of the courts that a passenger's rights my State" was only the excuse of cowardly small politicians; the people of the South fought for nationality and independence, and to the end cared for the South as a unit, for its institutions, its customs, its prejudices and its pride. To this day, the feeling that lingers is a keen regret that "the South" did not achieve a separate national existence. On the Northern side, the spirit was the same except down-train. Doubtless a railroad company of the Hudson fruit crop announces in all that there was an unconquerable hostility to may build a shed near a crossing. But its ance from priests and bishops, and that the Eccleprobability that New-York is to have a peach | the alienation of any part of the National ter- doing so, if the view of a visitor is obscured, Men volunteered, and lent money, and endured disease and wounds and captivity, and faced death, not for a fragment called New-York, or Ohio, or Massachusetts, but for the Union forever." Do the blind politicians fancy that this was only a passing whim?

> The centennial anniversaries have intensified this National spirit. It is marvellous that there are still politicians who do not see the proof of this fact in every celebration. Those who gather at Stony Point, and remember with pride the deeds of Anthony Wayne and his heroes, scarcely know or care whether the fort taken was in one State or another, or whether the men who captured it were from either State, or any State. They were soldiers of the young Nation, and won one of those victories which gave that Nation a being: that is all men care for. From the beginning the people were cemented into one nation by a common cause, and the pettifogging of small local politicians was but the froth on the crest of the mighty wave of patriotic feeling.

So it is now, though Democrats are so slow to believe it. The Nation is mighty, and dear to the hearts of the people, and trusted without stint, while the States have become mere lines on a map, and divisions for the convenience of local administration. Not one man in a thousand forgets that the Nation is known and feared and honored throughout the world, while some of the States are merely despised, and others are unknown. Local disnonesty and repudiation, local folly or knavishness in legislation respecting the greatest undertakings or investments, contrasted with the fidelity and the power of the Nation, have contributed not a little to bring the State idea into disrepute, and make the National idea welcome and dear to a people of vast commercial and industrial interests. Men feel and the police, and bestow upon an astonished know that the prosperity and grandeur of the country are largely due to the steady, unwearied and unshaken direction of a compact

and massive nationality. In no other particular has State control become more remiss than in the protection and innocence. He does admit the burglary, but regulation of the right of suffrage. That the existence of our free institutions, and all their value, depend upon the defence of that right against force and fraud, men feel instinctively. But they have seen, in one State or another, almost every conceivable method of defeating "shouting praises to God," and he adds-this by State law or administration. All sorts of wise or vexatious restrictions upon that right "shouted if he had not thought the Warden | have been in turn adopted, nullified and aban-"would be displeased." From the heights of doned; in some States, a majority of all the the right by law; in other States the majority has been overpowered by mob-violence, or driven from the polls by terror; and in this State and many others the will of the majority has been defeated by frauds of the most glarin the exercise of their rights, as in Louisiana. the result has often been the adoption of methods so arbitrary and so liable to abuse own importance. During the rest of the year

physical power to enforce its laws against important resistance.

The little that the United States has done in this field has been well done. It has enfranchised a million of voters. It has prohibited any disfranchisement for race, color, or previous servitude. It has provided, in the election laws, means by which the citizens of any locality can invoke for their protection in the right of suffrage all the power of the General Government. It is safe to predict that all changes in the future will be in the direction, not of restriction, but of enlargement of the National power for the protection of the right of suffrage. The people, whatever Democratic politicians may think, are really disgusted with the changeable, conflicting and vexatious regulations of the States. They are citizens, not of a State, but of the United States. In their dearest rights they want the steady, equal and powerful protection which the National Government alone can give. The chief defect of existing laws is that they only scratch the surface. More will be done, before ten years have passed, to insure a Government of the United States by the people of the United States, and not by legislative tricks, rifle-clubs, State boards, bands of repeaters, or bribed electors.

THE MORRISANIA CALAMITY. Such calamities as the one by which Christian Zabriskie lost his life, may well induce the great railroads to revise their depot arrangements. To managers and train haues. familiar with the working of the road, and acquainted with its time-tables and rules, arrangements may easily seem simple, and precautions sufficient, which to passengers and the general public are bewildering. Indeed, to one who seldom visits a large station, its

arrangements are, under the best of direction, confusing. The rapidly increasing complexity of railway traffic creates growing reason for care that passengers should be better warned of dangers, and more thoughtfully

guided as to their course.

The old remark that "it takes more of a man to keep out of the way of the omnibuses in New-York than to be a justice of "the peace in the rural districts," might be revised and reissued in adaptation to those who are called to the railroad station of the period, with much truth and effect. The complex signs and signals, the regulations of ticket-office, baggage checking, and gatekeepers, the variety of trains coming and going, the complexity of tracks branching in various directions, the hurrying crowds of travellers-all these are well fitted to bewilder any one to whom they are not familiar; and if to unfamiliarity any infirmity of sight or hearing, lameness, age or illness be added. the danger becomes serious. Yet railroad theory of State rights and State supremacy is | companies are bound, so the law-books say, dearer to the hearts of the American people than to take the highest practicable care for the safety of their passengers. Do they do this, usually? Are time-tables printed and distributed with the highest care to tell travellers how trains come and go 7 Do brakemen call out the names of stations with the highest care, so as to make them distinct to all ordinary hearing? Are the dangerous spots and crossings usually guarded with the highest care to protect the unwary visitor?

According to the reports Mr. Zabriskie was visiting the station for the purpose of buying a ticket and taking passage. He was thus entitled to the supreme care exacted by the law in behalf of passengers. It is not the are unrecognized until he has paid his fare One coming to take passage is entitled, equally with one who has paid for it, to have every precaution taken that his access to the cars shall be safe. It is said that a small shed stood at the crossing in such a position as to hide the unfortunate gentleman from any lookout stationed on an approaching must necessarily prevent him, in part, from noticing the approach of a train, and cast upon the management the duty of keeping a gate or flagman or other precaution at the spot thus rendered extra-hazardous. It is stated that Mr. Zabriskie mistook the through train which rushed upon him for the one which he was to take, and which would have slackened speed and stopped in season to allow his crossing. It will be in order to know what means the company provided to enable passengers to distinguish the one train from the other, and how near together in time they were appointed to pass. In one case where a through train was appointed to dash through a depot within one minute after an accommodation train was to stop and leave passengers, and an aged man leaving the accommodation, and whose way lay across the express track, was run over by the express and killed, the courts held that this allotting of trains so near each other in time was in itself negligence, and rendered the company liable in damages. It is said also that Zabriskie was partially deaf. Doubtless this, if the fact, cast upon him a duty of supply ing the deficiency of hearing by other care or attention. A railroad company is bound to give signals adequate to the ordinary faculties, but not to supplement individual infirmities. But what signals were given in this instance which would have warned a person

possessing full hearing ? The case suggests many points of inquiry toward an improved management of railway stations. The standard of care must be steadily raised to correspond with the increasing necessities and dangers.

A SATURDAY'S SERMON.

Very few of our readers, we suspect, will ear a sermon to-morrow from their own pasor. On this middle Sunday in July they will have changed their skies and their intellectual pastures as well. But The Tribune they have always with them, and a secular sermon may serve wholesomely to appetize their vacation. Did not Mentor always lecture Telemachus, and the sage Imiac barangue Rasselas, just when they were off for a holiday? Our sermon, however, is but a few words of advice

for this very holiday. Nobody can travel in a crowded car just now, or enter a hotel dining-room, or a ballroom in any place of Summer resort, without being convinced that the American knows better than any other man just what dress, baggage and appliances of comfort to carry with him from home, but that there is one burden that he lugs about everywhere that he had much better have left behind. Without more loveable man; his Summer would have been more helpful, and the irritated, bullied people about him would have lost a nightmare that walks at noonday. This weight is the consciousness of Himself. The Summer holiday really seems to be the time when it becomes patent to the world how universally we all of us bow down to and worship our

fatal objection that the State always lacks the are. But in July we go abroad and venture into strange social worlds. What if we should not be recognized as the writer of a popular book last September, or the lucky speculator who made fifty thousand by Sierra Nevada in the Winter, or the social leader whose receptions are the wonder of Pottsville? These of us who have done nothing at all to justify a right to be alive, who have neither wealth, beauty, wit nor birth, who are of essentially commonplace mould, are the most certain to adore the divine " I," and to talk of " we and the world." As the Chinaman carries his little joss into every corner of the globe, as Rachel had her sacred image always by the tent as she journeyed, so these devout worshippers carry their little beliefs, their obstinucies, their petty likes and prejudices, and thrust them on all observers. What does it matter if Plato or St. Paul is in the hotel? They have no time to catch a flash of high truth or a murmur of heavenly music, for telling their neighbors that mosquito stings poison their flesh peculiarly, or that a white shirred polonaise with oriental trimming suits their taste exactly. No matter where they go, they see no line of Nature's face, read no message upon it. They have no eyes for the awful pain and unrest of the sea for anxiety as to the fit of their bathing suits; they stalk through the calm of the mountains or the voluble sitence of the woods jabbering of what "I" said at the last caucus, or how "1" manage the social world of

some insignificant village. Whether it is worth while to warn these blind and deaf idolators we know not. "A "man," says Sydney Smith, "only ceases to be stupid or bashful in the world when he "finds out that nobody is looking at him." But most of us do not learn our own insignificance until we have left the world; indeed there is room to doubt, so inexorably is conceit grown into our souls, whether we leave it in the coffin with our mouldering bones. What if, instead of a church service to-morrow, each of our readers should take this precious little idol, "I," and examine into it. see what it is worth, what it has done, what excuse, in a word, he has for thrusting it upon the notice of the strange world into which he has come? Perhaps he would come out from this secret service a humbler, if not a better man. Certainly he would be more fit to accept the help which may be waiting for him in the new surroundings and companions of his holiday.

ANTI-LIBERAL IDEAS IN FRANCE. The most vigorous remonstrances against the passage of the French Education bill have been | Captain Bogardus was brought up for shooting rade by an English Positivist and a French Protestant. We recently laid stress upon the conclusions reached by Mr. John Morley in his admirable article in The Fortnightly Review, and we now wish to direct aftention to a pamphlet which is generally believed to be the work of Pastor Bersier, one of the ablest members of the French Protestant Church. It is a exercise and show skill as a marksman. The court plea for religious tolerance made by one who abhors the Jesuits and who has no sympathy with the reactionary factions that are plotting against the peace of the Republic and the future of France. His Huguenot blood boils when he thinks of the persecutions which his ancestors have endured at the hands of these enemies of liberty of conscience, and his judgment is strained when he remembers that Voltaire and Diderot came from their schools; but it is impossible for him to support the Republican majority in the war of repression and retaliation which it has undertaken. He tells them in the plainest language that they have borrowed the weapons of their foes; that they are compromising the cause of the Republic by an anti-Liberal policy, and that they are letting loose against it the force of concounts itself, and with a light heart are opening a way for the reactions of the future. He is convinced that Protestantism should not be made an ally in warfare such as this, and accordingly be feels bound to speak out.

It is scarcely necessary to add that we regard this Protestant minister's argument as good law, good policy and the best sort of religion. It is true that the Republic has encountered nothing but resistsiastical schools have made alarming progress during the present decade. In the eleven years following 1865 the gains of the State and the ecclesiastical schools dealt with in M. Ferry's bill were well abreast, but the free Lay schools, which are conducted on the basis of the lycées and communal colleges, lost nearly as many pupils as the ecclesiastical schools gained. The Republican leaders cannot but regard with uneasiness the nereasing popularity of institutions which are controlled by their worst enemies, the religious orders, especially the Jesuits. Nothing can be more natural than their anxiety to restrict the labors of priests and Jesuit teachers to the churches and the theological seminaries. At the same time nothing can be more unwise than to interfere with the right of religious bodies to open and conduct their own schools, and to confer degrees upon their ewn students. The passage of the Ferry bill with its anti-Jesuit clause will not promote the cause of undenominational education. It will be a proof that the Republicans cannot resist the temptation to strike back, and, moreover, that they lack confidence in the permanence of their own institutions,

The latest dispatches from Paris indicate that he Senate will reject the most object onable features of this measure. If this report proves to be well grounded, the upper Chamber will render the ountry a great service. Every tub should stand upon its own bottom. The popularity of the Ecclestastical schools is due mainly to the thoroughness of their courses of instruction. If the State and free Lay schools can be brought to the same or to a higher level of efficiency, they will regain the influ-ence which they have lost. The Republic has more to dread from an anti-Liberal policy than from schools and seminaries where the law of the Sylla-

THE SILURIAN AGE.

The rapid development of our silver mines is again calling attention to the rocky rips of the American continent and stimulating increased interest in all geological subjects. The rap of the geologist's hammer will be more frequently heard and the testimony of the rocks will be studied with an earnestness which is sure to yield a rich harvest | life is worth having, they are to be congratulated. to the intelligent worker. Not only will important dditions be made to the mineral wealth of the country, but new light will be thrown on many questions dear to the scientific heart. To the spec plative mind, indeed, few studies are so fascinating as that of geology. The various strata, over which the ignorant carelessly tread, are to the geologist the leaves of Nature's own book, in which the world's history is written in letters of stone for him who has the skill and patience to decipher it. The structure of the rocks speaks to him of vast upheavals and depressions through long cycles of time; of fierce volcanic action and sudden catalysms; of matter slowly deposited during countless ages under quiet lakes and seas, or torn and ground by the irresistible progress of enormous glapera; of the decay and petrifaction of huge forests r the silent, ceaseless working of myriads of minate animal organisms. In the fossils he sees the strange forms of life in which the new world abounded, and can trace the grand law of developit he would have been a much bigger, stronger, ment which through successive epochs seems to mark the footprints of creative power.

Recognizing the new interest now felt in all geological pursuits, THE TRIBUNE begins to-day the publication of a series of articles which, it is hoped will elucidate some of the obscure points connected with the origin and early development of animal life. They have been prepared by a geologist of acknowledged standing and ability, who has devoted years of close study to the fossils of the Silurian rocks, and proposes to give TRIBUNE readers the rediscoursed upon the case the other night that they have done more harm than good. we are at work, or housed and out of sight in suit of his gleanings. The articles are not intended

Behind all other difficulties is the radical and our own little clique, who know just what we to advocate any particular theory, or take sides will be simply to select one of the carliest of those remote geological periods and describe life as it existed in its infancy; to photograph by pen and peneil the creatures then living, and to point out the analogies and contrasts between ancient and modern types. After thus telling what is known of life in the Silurian age, the concluding article will sum up the testimony of those primitive rocks, and show its bearing on Evolution, the Origin of Species, and

kindred themes. It is hoped that these articles will prove of interest not only to geologists, but to readers generally. While scientifically accurate, they will aim to be popular in character, and adapted for these holiday times, when Nature specially invites to a nearer acquaintance with her exhaustless treasures.

The excitement which has lately prevailed among

the Episcopaluaus of Patiadelphia, Baltimore and some parts of Massachusetts over the authority of the bishops to restrain "ritualistic" services, lends interest to the decision rendered in the English Court of Appeal upon the powers of bishops in the Established Church over this subject. The Public Worship act of Parliament and the Church Discipline act prescribe the routine of the church service very definitely, and provide for an enforcement upon proceedings to be instituted by the Bishop. In the late case the Rev. Cano a Carter, rector of Clewer, in Berkshire, became chargeable with violating these ecclesiastical laws in the matter, particularly, of employing "unauthorized vestments." A parishioner complained to the Bishop. He seems not to have disputed the violation of law, but thought it not best to interfere, since the rector was an aged and much respected man, the majority of the parish were contented and the deviations were not important. The aggrieved parishioner then proseented the Bishop for refusing to institute proceedings. The words of the statute are that upon a parishioner's making such a complaint to the Bishop 'it shall be lawful" for the Bishop to institute an inquiry. The complaining parishioner contended that this imposed an obligatory duty; whatever it was lawful for him to do, that he was in duty bound to do when a proper case was presented. And of this opinion was the Queen's Bench. But the Court of Appeal has reversed their judgment. The Judges think the statute was intended to give the Bishop a discretion. The meaning is that it shall be lawful for him to prosecute if he thinks best. If this rule is adhered to the question of prosecuting a ritualist will rest with the Bishop. He cannot be compelled to override the choice and wishes of a majority of the parish moon the conduct of the service by the complaints of a few. The practical result will be that within the diocese of any bishop sharing or favoring ritualistic convictions, the adoption of rites not prescribed by law will be sheltered from interfer-

The question of pigeon shooting has been decided by a St. Louis court against Mr. Bergh and the pigeons. Under a statute which punishes any person who shall needlessly kill any living creature, pigeons at the Abbey race track. The story against him was that a parcel of live pigeous were taken, two at a time, from their cage by an attendant and thrown up into the air, while Bogardus, standing near, shot at them. This was done, however, not out of any pleasure in hurting the pigeons, but to decided that this was not a case of "needlessly killing." It is not to be supposed that such a statute is intended to suppress manly sports. They are generally recognized as rightful and even useful, as they tend to promote health, vigor and courage, and to cultivate skill which may become important in the community. The value of athletic sports is not to be denied. But in this part of the country, where it is well understood that an artificial pigeon and glass talls may be used instead of the hving bird, it is probable that the particular question of any necessity for shooting at real pigeons would be, if indeed it has not been, decided the other way. Sportsmen hereabouts will do well to consult the "society" before acting on the St. Louis decision.

At a meeting neid by the influential Friends in Philadelphia this week to consider the condition of the negro refugees in Kansas, some new facts were brought to light. Our Quaker friends are shrewd as well as generous, and may be trusted to get at the bottom facts in every matter which makes demands upon their pockets. It appears from the statements made to them that the negroes are not all so needy as is supposed; some of them have money to buy land, and have bought it. The Freedmen's Relief Association has bought 5,000 acres at \$2 65 per acre, has made the first payment, and put some of the refugees to work on it. The second payment is not due for four years, and before that time they hope the blacks will have got Northern legs under them, so to speak, enough to be able to pay it themselves. Many of the older men and women, however, are not self-supporting, and never will be; they went to Kansas with the blind faith of the Jews to Canaan, believing that it was a land flowing with milk and honey, for which no greenbacks need be part. The facts stated of their immediate need were so well authenticated, and the methods suggested for their help so practicable, that the Friends have taken up the matter in earnest. Whatever is done by them, we have no doubt will be judiciously and wisely done.

Several Democratic papers are printing a statement of the dire straits to which some gentlemen rominent in inciting or prosecuting the Rebellion ave been reduced. It certainly is sad. One who was a major-general under Lee is doorkeeper of the Senate, and "the only man that ever whipped Sheridan" is a clerk in the stationery room. These are the lucky ones. A Confederate commodore is living by odd jobs of wood-sawing in Cincinnati. A Mississippi colonel officiates as a car-starter in New-Orleans, and "a proud Georgian who formerly wheeled battalious at Vicksburg " bosses sixteen Chinamen on a Nevada ratiroad. "One of Grant's class-mates is an unhappy lightning-rod agent at the West, and Confederate brigadiers are scattered here and there, unable to earn a living. Beauregard and Early are even worse off, if possible, standing on either side of a Louisiana lottery wheel, as advertisements for a professional gambler. A brigadier-general at Shiloh is now a deck-hand on the Mississippi. But there are laws of disorder as well as laws of order; and it may be wholesome to remember that these gentlemen are peculiarly lucky in one respect-in being Americans. Any one of them might have been a Russian, a Spaniard, or a Prussian, or even an Austrian; and if they had taken up arms to destroy those countries, they probably would now have no heads to ache, no pride to be wounded. It

POLITICAL NOTES.

Enough crow is as good as a feast, Tammany. Why didn't The World send a Robinson circular to

It is firmly believed in Ohio that Tilden has

An agent of the Cipher Alley Reform Factory sinecure in these days of rejuvenation.

The Democratic effort to wriggle out of the State Rights revival business is lively but unsuccessful. Mr. Dorsheimer's political death is not a case of suspended animation. He made thorough work of

If the Democrats desire a campaign document which is sure to be read with avidity in all sections, there's The Tribune Cipher Pampaler.

It is now probable that the New-York Republican Convention will be held about September 3, rather than in August, as recently announced.

The robust condition of Mr. Tilden's health will shine in full glory when he forces the New-York Democracy to renominate all the present State officers. He has constructed a "twist" for that pur-

Alexander Stephens denies that he said on leaving Washington that the State Rights issue was the preeminent one. He thinks the great question is whether Congress shall control its own appropriations. Control them by nullification, for example ?

Tammany should be wary about carrying its opposition to Robinson too far. If he is renominated and defeated, Tilden will be in position to charge

that Tammany stabbed the ticket in the back, and then what would the Tammany influence be good for in heading off Tilden in 1880 f

Ewing is said to have been in close consultation with Barnum, the mule buyer, during the past few days, and elaborate plans for carrying Obio by moral forces" have doubtless been drawn up. It looks, though, as if it would take several large ear-goes of mules to evercome the influence of the pros-perity which resumption has brought, which is the chief power at work for the Republicans.

The closer that unexpected hard-money plank in the Pennsylvania Democratic platform is scrutinized the clearer it appears that the Democratic leaders of the East have made up their minds that the time has come to cease fighting resumption. In other words, Tilden and Randall believe that soft money herestes are to receive their death blow in the Fall elections, and that the only thing to do is to get on to a hard money platform for 1880, so that by next Spring they can swear they have been there all the time.

Dr. Howard Crosby writes to The Albany Evening Journal that every sentence in his letter to THE TRIBUNE about the pardon of Berry is true, and that "nothing that the Governor has said in his defence alters a line." He adds: "Four times the Society for the Prevention of Crime has succeeded in having defiant law-breakers of the worst class sentenced to imprisonment, and in each case Gov-ernor Robinson has interposed with his pardon—in three cases before the criminals reached the prison. To defend the Governor in this is to defend disorder World circular. This epistle will not be mistaken for a

That remarkable story of the Kansas editor, that Tilden had bestowed an all-night conversation and \$30,000 on Ewing, finds a host of believers among all parties in Ohio. It is claimed that Tilden does not expect to see the Democrats carry the State, but that his object is to get a "twist" on it for 1880, whereby he can say, " See here, I gave you all the aid I could in 1879. I opened the barrel and the money ran like waier. Now I want you to show your gratitude by giving me your delegation to the National Convention." This reasoning is plausible enough, and may be true, but that \$30,000 is too large a sum. Tilden does not waste the contents of the barret in that way. He may have inserted a small spigot for Onio, but he has not taken out the

Goodness gracious, it is still alive, that New-York Greenback party! It has issued a call for a Stat Convention at Utica on the 28th of August. The call says the party has "strong" hopes of victory in the near future, which seems to indicate that it has more hopes than numbers. The simple objects of the convention are the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State offices, the abolishing of banks, bonds and official extravagance, and the manguration of permanent prosperity for the indus-trial classes. The State ticket will be unusually trial classes. The State ticket will be unusually long this year, and the convention is not likely to contain delegates enough to fill all the places, but that won't boiner the party any. They can run Gideon Tucker in a lump for all the offices. He won't have any difficulty in filling all he gets.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Elihu Washburne is, with his family, spending the Summer at St. Albans, Vt.

It is said of Senator Hannibal Hamlin that in the coldest Winter days in Washington he wear

Mr. Blaine will work this Summer in Maine, make speeches in Onio, and spend all the leisure he has eft with his family at Saratoga.

Mrs. Haweis, the English writer, has invented some new dinner-eards—the "vis-a-vis." Each male guest is handed on his arrival one of these cards, on which he fluds inscribed the names of the company and the place each guest is expected to occupy; his own position is filled in with red ink.

Senator Wagner has presented a very handsome hotel to his village of Canadoharie; and ex-Gov-ernor Seymour writes concerning the gift: "I wish there was more of the spirit of Mr. Wagner in the valley of the Mohawk, for then the world would know that it has a history unsurpassed in value and in interest. May the example of Mr. Wagner teach the dwellers in

the valley of the Mohawk that men do most to honor themselves when they show that they seek to honor their homes and the memories of their fathers." Count Eugène Kinsky, of the old Czechian obility, is noted in Austria as an athlete and runner. A friend of his in Pesth was the other day singing the praises of the "Orioff" trotters which lately did such excellent work in the trotting races in Vienna. The ount made a large bet that he would beat this pair on foot at a short-distance race, viz., half a length of the Pesth Rondeau, some 200 yards. The race came off promptly, the Count getting well away at starting and coming in some afteen feet before the horses, much to the disgust of their owners.

Zachariah Chandler is said, in the matter of deadiy weapons, to have a partiality for the Auglo-Saxon fist. The Eoston Traveller correspondent reports him as saying: " Many years ago-nearly twenty, at least-I determined to take a course of training in boxing, and I employed one of the best trainers in the country, the man who trained Heenan for his famous prize fight before the war. I was under this man's charge for at least six months, and in that time became quite an adopt in using my fists. I got up a first-class muscle, and have preserved it to this day. No person in nuscle, and have preserved it to this day. No person in the Senate suspects that I am abover, or that I can strike a blow of iron, but if I am ever assailed my as-tatiant will discover that I can defend myself without resorting to weapons."

Miss Cecilia Lawrence, granddaughter of John Lawrence, who was for many years treasurer of e Connecticut Colony, died in Hartford last Wednesday. She was past mucty years old and had spent all acr life in the wooden-house in which she was born until last March, when it was partly torn down to make room for a new block. She had not been out of it since 1856, when she attended a reneral. She died of that instrumentable of diseases, old age. She was a very intelligent person, retaining her faculties to the end, reading the newspapers and keeping herself acquamited with the interests of the world. She and her alstoric house and much that was remained about them and both have appeared in a novel of New-England life.

His "Serene Highness," Count Victor F. Glesenen, the nephew of Queen Victoria, was devoted in early life to the sen, and served in important positions and with great distinction in the Baltle, the Crimea, and in Caina, where he was severely wounded. He at length resigned his position as captain in the Royal Navy, and has ever since devoted himself to sculpture, being a regular and valued contributor to the exhibitions of the Academy. He is equally fortunate in portraiture and in ideal work, and presents the curious and very nonorarlo spectacle of a member of a royal family ex. cuting artistic commissions, and carning distinction by his personal taleants. Count Gietonen is a burry, mid-dic aged man, with German features, a good head, and

The Prince Imperial is said to have been a tine gymnast, a good runner, an admirable horseman, and accustomed to vault into the saddle with the greatest ease, without touching the stircup. His nerve and surefeotedness were something quite wenderau'. Last year, when he had disabled his arm by a scald, so teat he was obliged to wear it in a sling, fluding himself that he was obliged to wear it in a sling, flading numself on board the Osborne, he ran out along the powsprt and back again, as though he were waiking along a road —a feat who h much surprised and not a little anamed those who saw it. Upon another occasion, when some friends were staying at Cuischuraf, he suddenly ap-peared, no one knew how, astride on the topmost ridge at the gable end of the house, and suddenly rising, ran along this ridge to the other end. In fact, scarcely a day passed out he displayed some daring trick of this kind. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18 .- Secretary Sher-

man a rived at Narraganset Pier this afternoon

GENERAL NOTES.

A prayer was answered in Wednesday's tempest. The story is vouched for that a Connecticut woman who owns a lot in the come ery went to the authornies the other day for leave to cut down a tree upon it, to make room for a monument, but was refused. Sto it, to make room for a monument, our was research asked a second time, with no beiter success. Then she said that she had prayed them to grant her request, but had been rerused, and she should now ask the Lord to remove the tree. It was torn up by the roots in the course of the great storm.

Four students have been expelled from the Normal School in Millersville, Penn., for playing cards in a college room. The young men were deeply engaged in a game of cards on Tuesday afternoon, when one of the lookers on oponed the door to leave the room. At that moment Professor Huit happened to pass along the corridor, and glancing in at the open door saw how the students were engaged. Entering the room, he seized the cards and administered a rebuke to the boys. Noth-ing more was heard of the matter until enapel in the evening, when Dr. Brooks, the principal, announced that the four students had been reported to him for playing cards in deflance of the rules, and that they were expelled from the school.

The problem whether railroads shall be permitted to break the fourth commandment, by running cars on Sunday, has been grappled with in a lively and successful manner by the managers of the great campmeeting at Indianapolis. Decuing it a paying investment, the Camp-meeting Association organized a little credit mobilier which made a contract with the railroads, according to the terms of which the association was to share in the profits of running the trains. This seemed to solve the problem to the satisfaction of concerned, but some of the Methodist ministers in the